(i) The Bhargava formula existing in its present form in the Sugarcane Control Order, 1996 should be rescinded.

(ii) A National Pricing Board for sugarcane should be constituted whose Chairman will be appointed by the Government of India and it should consist of the representatives of important cane growing States as also the Ministeries of Food, Civil Supplies and Agriculture of the Government of India.

(iii) The Board should each year before the start of the season call for from each State Government estimates of the cost of production of sugarcane based on the recommendations of the Agricultural Universities of their State or such other Institutions as the State Government may deem fit.

(iv) Taking into account the recommendations of the State Government the Board should compute the cost of cultivation of sugarcane which should form the basis for fixing a national cane price to be utilised for the calculation of retail issue price of levy sugar.

(v) The Board should take into account the State-wise cost of cultivation and the likely returns from competing crops, the price actually paid in the previous season, price trend, realisations from sale of sugar during last season etc. and thereafter fix a realistic price of cane, statewise/Zonewise which shall be payable to the cane growers of that State/Zone after supply of their cane as first instalment. This price should be linked to basic recovery of 8.25 per cent in the States in which such practice is in vogue, where as in other State where lumpsum price is paid, the price could be fixed on lumpsum basis.

(vi) The dual pricing system may continue which should ensure a specified quantum of sugar to be supplied through the Public Distribution System at a reasonable price to the consumer.

(vii) Lastly, the Board after the close of the season should consider the average realisations achieved during that season Statewise/Zonewise and fix a final cane price for State/Zone so that difference could be paid as additional and final instalment of the cane price in that State/Zone.

The Committee also felt that the aforesaid provisions could be given statutory backing by suitable modifications in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को चीनी की आपूर्ति

6801. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
श्री मूल चन्द मीणा :

क्या **खाद्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में विभिन्न प्रदेशों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत आबंटित की जा रही शक्कर की मात्रा किस वर्ष की जनसंख्या पर आधारित है;

(ख) क्या जनसंख्या में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रदेशों को इसका आबंटन बढ़ाया जाएगा; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को उसकी जनसंख्या के अनुपात में बहुत कम शक्कर उपलब्ध करायी जा रही है ?

खाद्य मंत्री (श्री अजीत सिंह) : (क) से (ग) आंशिक नियंत्रण की वर्तमान नीति के अन्तर्गत अधिकतर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को लेवी चीनी के मासिक आबंटन एकरूप मानकों के आधार पर किए जा रहे हैं जिससे 1-10-1986 को प्रक्षिप्त जनसंख्या के लिए 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो सके । यह मानदंड 1-2-1987 से लागू हैं । तथापि कुछ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वहां पर स्थित विशेष स्थिति को देखते हुए अधिक पैमाने पर आबंटन

अनुमत किए जा रहे है । तदनुसार पूरे देश के लिए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत वितरण के प्रत्येक माह लगभग 3.35 लाख टन चीनी आबंटित की जा रही है । उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त सरकार लगभग एक लाख टन चीनी प्रति वर्ष त्यौहार कोटे के रूप में रिलीज करती है जो कि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उनके मासिक लेवी आबंटनों के अनुपात में आबंटित की जाती है ।

उपर्युक्त के आधार पर, वर्तमान में प्रश्न प्रदेश के लिए लेवी चीनी कोटे का मासिक आबंटन 25031 मी.टन है तथा वार्षिक कोटा 7536 मी .टन है ।

पिछले दो लगातार चीनी मौसमों अर्थात् 1992–93 तथा 1993–94 के दौरान चीनी उत्पादन मे आई कमी को देखते हुए अभी तक विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को लेवी चीनी आबंटन मानकों को बढ़ाना संभव नही हुआ है ।

Licences for Establishing Sugar Factories

6802. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences were issued for establishing sugar factories in Karnataka upto 31.3.1995;

(b) how many proposals were recommended for giving licences to new sugar factories from Karnataka upto 31-3-1995. and

(c) out of them, how many under Cooperative sector and how many in Private sector?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) 77 proposals were received (upto 31.3.1995) through the Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry for establishment of new sugar factories in the State of Karnataka. Of this 60 proposals have been considered and 5 letters of intent have been issued by the Ministry of Industry, of which 4 are in the Cooperative Sector and 1 in the Private Sector.

Discrimination of Indian Workers abroad

6803. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the countries are discriminating against the Indian workers regarding recruitment and wage and salaries structures;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor: and

(c) what effective steps Government propose to take up the matter with the concerned countries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Emigration of Indian workers abroad for employment is mainly dependent on specific needs of the concerned foreign employer and the willingness of the workers to enter into suitable contractual arrangements in this regard. While granting emigration clearance, the Protectors of Emigrants ensure that the employment contract provides for adequate wages, period of employment, place of employment, free food or food allowance overtime allowance, other working conditions like leave, social benefits as per local labour laws, mode of settlement of disputes etc.

Committee to study PF related problems

6804. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee under convenership of Shri Gurudas Das Gupta to study the problems related to PF arrears;

(b) if so, who were the members and what were the terms of reference;

(c) when did the committee submit its report to Government, what were its findings of its recommendations and which of its recommendations were accepted and implemented by Government;